**2010 AP US History Practice Test**

Czar Bomba

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### UNITED STATES HISTORY

### SECTION I

Time – 55 minutes

80 Questions

**Directions:** Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

1. Most likely the first Americans were
   1. Vikings from Scandinavia.
   2. Spanish explorers of the fifteenth century.
   3. people who crossed the land bridge from Eurasia to North America.
   4. Portuguese sailors of Prince Henry the Navigator.
   5. refugees from Africa.
2. One of the major criticisms of the Constitution as drafted in Philadelphia was that it
   1. was too long and detailed.
   2. was far too short and required more detail.
   3. failed to guarantee property rights.
   4. failed to provide a mechanism for amendment.
   5. did not provide guarantees for individual rights.
3. The purpose behind the spoils system was
   1. to press those with experience into governmental service.
   2. to make politics a sideline and not a full-time business.
   3. to reward political supporters with public office.
   4. to reverse the trend of rotation in office.
   5. the widespread encouragement of a bureaucratic office-holding class.
4. In order to maintain the two great political parties as vital bonds of national unity, early-nineteenth-century politicians
   1. decided to ban slavery from all United States territories.
   2. decided to allow slavery into all United States territories.
   3. avoided public discussion of slavery.
   4. banished abolitionists from membership in either national party.
   5. worked to make third parties almost impossible.
5. As a result of the Civil War,
   1. the population of the US declined.
   2. political dishonesty grew while honesty in business rose.
   3. the North developed a strong sense of moral superiority.
   4. the great majority of political and business leaders became corrupt.
   5. waste, extravagance, speculation, and graft reduced the moral stature of the Republic.
6. President McKinley’s policy of “benevolent assimilation” in the Philippines
   1. failed to solve serious sanitation and public-health problems.
   2. fell short of providing an effective public-school system for the Filipinos.
   3. was not appreciated by the Filipinos.
   4. worked remarkably well and led to the early granting of the Philippine independence.
   5. recognized the value of traditional Filipino culture.
7. Which of the following individuals was considered one of the “worst minds” of President Harding’s cabinet?
   1. Herbert Hoover
   2. Calvin Coolidge
   3. Andrew Mellon
   4. Charles Evans Hughes
   5. Albert Fall
8. During the 1952 presidential campaign, Republican candidate Dwight Eisenhower declared that he would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help to end the Korean War.
   1. use atomic weapons
   2. blockade the China coast and bomb Manchuria
   3. open negotiations with Mao Zedong
   4. order United Nations troops to invade North Korea
   5. personally go to Korea
9. Mercantilists believed that
   1. a nation needed to import more goods than it exported.
   2. power came from a small colonial empire.
   3. the mother country produced raw materials and colonies produced the finished product.
   4. a country’s economic wealth could be measured by the amount of gold and silver in its treasury.
   5. colonies drained a country of its resources.
10. All of the following are guarantees provided by the Bill of Rights except
    1. the right to vote for all citizens.
    2. freedom of speech.
    3. freedom of religion.
    4. freedom of the press.
    5. right to a trial by a jury.
11. The two political parties of the Jacksonian era tended to
    1. promote sectionalism over nationalism.
    2. take radical and extreme positions on issues.
    3. take similar positions on issues such as banking.
    4. be socially and geographically diverse.
    5. be socially exclusive but geographically diverse.
12. According to the principle of “popular sovereignty,” the question of slavery in the territories would be determined by
    1. the most popular national leaders.
    2. a national referendum.
    3. congressional legislation.
    4. a Supreme Court decision.
    5. the vote of the people in any given territory.
13. In the late 19th century, those political candidates who campaigned by “waving the bloody shirt” were reminding voters)
    1. of the “treason” of the Confederate Democrats during the Civil War.
    2. that the Civil War had been caused by the election of a Republican president.
    3. of the graft-filled “radical” regimes in the Reconstruction South.
    4. that radical Republicans catered to freed slaves during Reconstruction.
    5. of Ku Klux Klan violence against blacks.
14. America’s initial Open Door policy was essentially an argument for
    1. free trade.
    2. spheres of influence.
    3. military occupation.
    4. exclusive trade concessions.
    5. the principle of self-determination.
15. President Herbert Hoover believed that the Great Depression could be ended by doing all of the following *except* 
    1. providing direct aid to the people.
    2. directly assisting businesses and banks.
    3. keeping faith in the efficiency of the industrial system.
    4. continuing to rely on the American tradition of rugged individualism.
    5. lend funds to feed farm livestock.
16. Ronald Reagan was similar to Franklin D. Roosevelt in that both men
    1. disliked big business.
    2. championed the “common man” against vast, impersonal menaces.
    3. were raised in wealthy families.
    4. favored social engineering by the government.
    5. had run for vice president before being elected president.
17. All of the following provided motives for English colonization except
    1. unemployment.
    2. thirst for adventure.
    3. desire for markets.
    4. desire for religious freedom.
    5. need for a place to exploit slave labor.
18. The event of the 1790s that has left the deepest scar on American political and social life is
    1. the Whiskey Rebellion.
    2. the French Revolution.
    3. Hamilton’s economic plan for the country.
    4. the trouble with Native Americans.
    5. the development of the political party system.
19. The sentiment of fear and opposition to open immigration was called
    1. the cult of domesticity.
    2. nativism.
    3. Unitarianism.
    4. rugged individualism.
    5. patriotism.
20. Harriet Beecher Stowe’s novel Uncle Tom’s Cabin
    1. intended to show the cruelty of slavery.
    2. was prompted by passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
    3. comprised the recollections of a long-time personal witness to the evils of slavery.
    4. received little notice at the time it was published but became widely read during the Civil War.
    5. portrayed blacks as militant resisters to slavery.
21. The greatest single factor helping to spur the amazing industrialization of the post-Civil War years was
    1. agriculture.
    2. mining.
    3. the steel industry.
    4. electric power.
    5. the railroad network.
22. In *Muller* v. *Oregon,* the Supreme Court upheld the principle promoted by progressives like Florence Kelley and Louis Brandeis that
    1. child labor under the age of fourteen should be prohibited.
    2. the federal government should regulate occupational safety and health.
    3. factory labor should be limited to ten hours a day five days a week.
    4. female workers should receive equal pay for equal work.
    5. female workers required special rules and protection on the job.
23. The phrase “Hundred Days” refers to
    1. the worst months of the Great Depression.
    2. the time it took for Congress to begin acting on President Roosevelt’s plans for combating the Great Depression.
    3. the first months of Franklin Roosevelt’s presidency.
    4. the “lame-duck” period between Franklin Roosevelt’s election and his inauguration.
    5. the time that all banks were closed by FDR
24. In the 1950s, the key to economic growth rested in
    1. the chemical industry.
    2. the aeronautics and space industry.
    3. the automobile industry.
    4. federal highway construction.
    5. electronics.
25. On the eve of the American Revolution, social and economic mobility decreased, partly because
    1. some merchants made huge profits as military suppliers.
    2. of peacetime economic developments.
    3. fewer yeoman farmers were arriving from Europe.
    4. of the religious impact of the Puritans.
    5. of the increase in the slave trade
26. The case of Marbury v. Madison involved the question of who had the right to
    1. commit the United States to entangling alliances.
    2. impeach federal officers for “high crimes and misdemeanors.”
    3. declare an act of Congress unconstitutional.
    4. purchase foreign territory for the United States.
    5. appoint Supreme Court justices.
27. The “cult of domesticity”
    1. gave women more opportunity to seek employment outside the home.
    2. resulted in more pregnancies for women.
    3. restricted women’s moral influence on the family.
    4. glorified the traditional role of women as homemakers.
    5. was especially strong among rural women.
28. In ruling on the Dred Scott case, the United States Supreme Court
    1. hoped to stimulate further debate on the slavery issue.
    2. held that slaveowners could not take slaves into free territories.
    3. supported the concept of popular sovereignty.
    4. reunited the Democratic party.
    5. expected to lay to rest the issue of slavery in the territories.
29. The first federal regulatory agency designed to protect the public interest from business combinations was the
    1. Federal Trade Commission.
    2. Interstate Commerce Commission.
    3. Consumer Affairs Commission.
    4. Federal Anti-Trust Commission.
    5. Federal Communications Commission.
30. When Jane Addams placed Teddy Roosevelt’s name in nomination for the presidency in 1912, it
    1. demonstrated that the Republican party supported woman suffrage.
    2. ensured Roosevelt’s defeat by William Howard Taft.
    3. symbolized the rising political status of women
    4. showed that Roosevelt had lost touch with public opinion.
    5. demonstrated his concern for international peace.
31. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 came as a great surprise because
    1. President Roosevelt suspected that if an attack came, it would be in Malaya or the Philippines.
    2. there was no way of knowing that the Japanese had been provoked to the point of starting a war with the United States.
    3. Japanese communications were in a secret code unknown to the United States.
    4. the United States was, at the time, Japan’s main source of oil and steel.
    5. it was believed that Japan had insufficient aircraft carriers to reach near Hawaii.
32. Which of the these social issues was *not* a primary concern for the new right?
    1. birth control
    2. pornography
    3. homosexuality
    4. abortion
    5. affirmative action
33. “Virtual” representation meant that
    1. almost all British subjects were represented in Parliament.
    2. every member of Parliament represented all British subjects.
    3. colonists could elect their own representatives to Parliament.
    4. Parliament could pass virtually all types of legislation except taxes.
    5. each member of Parliament represented only people in his district
34. One result of the victories of the American navy was
    1. a British naval blockade of the US.
    2. the improvement of the American fishing industry.
    3. an increase in British naval operations in Canadian waters.
    4. the final elimination of British raiding parties landing on America’s east coast.
    5. more warships being built.
35. All the following are true of the Second Great Awakening except that it
    1. resulted in the conversion of countless souls.
    2. encouraged a variety of humanitarian reforms.
    3. strengthened democratic denominations like the Baptists and Methodists.
    4. was a reaction against the growing liberalism in religion.
    5. was not as large as the First Great Awakening.
36. The clash between Preston S. Brooks and Charles Sumner revealed
    1. the seriousness of political divisions in the North.
    2. the importance of honor to northerners.
    3. the fact that, despite divisions over slavery, the House of Representatives would unite to expel a member for bad conduct.
    4. the fact that passions over slavery were becoming dangerously inflamed in both North and South.
    5. the division between the House and the Senate over slavery.
37. The tremendously rapid growth of American cities in the post-Civil War decades
    1. uniquely American.
    2. fueled by an agricultural system suffering from poor production levels.
    3. attributable to the closing of the frontier.
    4. a trend that affected Europe as well.
    5. a result of natural reproduction.
38. As one progressive explained, the “real heart” of the progressive movement was to
    1. preserve world peace.
    2. use the government as an agency of human welfare.
    3. ensure the Jeffersonian style of government.
    4. reinstate the policy of laissez-faire.
    5. to promote economic and social equality
39. After Franklin Roosevelt’s failed attempt to “pack” the Supreme Court
    1. Roosevelt was unable to make any changes in the Court.
    2. the Democrats lost the next election in 1940.
    3. Congress permanently set the number of justices at nine.
    4. much New Deal legislation was ruled unconstitutional.
    5. the Court began to support New Deal programs.
40. In the early 1960s, as leader of France, Charles de Gaulle
    1. proposed a multinational nuclear unit within NATO.
    2. sought closer ties with Britain.
    3. favored an economically and militarily united “Atlantic Community.”
    4. feared American control over European affairs.
    5. defended the French empire in Africa and Vietnam.
41. The First Continental Congress
    1. was attended by delegates from each of the thirteen colonies.
    2. adopted a moderate proposal for establishing a kind of home rule for the colonies under British direction.
    3. made a ringing declaration of America’s independence from Britain.
    4. called for a complete boycott of British goods.
    5. adjourned shortly after convening.
42. John Marshall, as chief justice of the United States, helped to strengthen the judicial branch of government by
    1. applying Jeffersonian principles in all of his decisions.
    2. asserting the doctrine of judicial review of congressional legislation.
    3. overriding presidential vetoes.
    4. listening carefully to and heeding the advice of lawyers arguing cases before the Supreme Court.
    5. increasing the number of justices on the Supreme Court
43. Women became especially active in the social reforms stimulated by the Second Great Awakening because
    1. evangelical religion emphasized their spiritual dignity and religious social reform legitimized their activity outside the home.
    2. they refused to accept the idea that there was a special female role in society.
    3. they were looking to obtain as much power as possible.
    4. many of the leading preachers and evangelists were women.
    5. they saw the churches as the first institutions that needed to be reformed.
44. The Border States offered all of the following advantages except
    1. a large population.
    2. a good supply of horses and mules.
    3. valuable manufacturing capacity.
    4. shipbuilding facilities.
    5. large navigable rivers.
45. *A Century of Dishonor* (1881), which chronicled the dismal history of Indian-white relations, was authored by
    1. Harriet Beecher Stowe.
    2. Helen Hunt Jackson.
    3. Chief Joseph.
    4. Joseph F. Glidden.
    5. William F. Cody
46. Because of the benefits that it conferred on labor, Samuel Gompers called the \_\_\_\_\_\_ “labor’s Magna Carta.”
    1. Federal Reserve Act
    2. Underwood Tariff Act
    3. Clayton Anti-Trust Act
    4. Sixteenth Amendment
    5. Workmen’s Compensation Act
47. Roosevelt’s recognition of the Soviet Union was undertaken partly
    1. in order to win support from American Catholics.
    2. because the Soviet leadership seemed to be modifying its harsher communist policies.
    3. in hopes of developing a diplomatic counterweight to the rising power of Japan and Germany.
    4. to win favor with American liberals and leftists.
    5. to open opportunities for American investment in Siberian oil fields.
48. The gap between rich and poor widened in the 1980s and 1990s for all of the following reasons *except*
    1. intensifying global economic competition.
    2. the decline of unions.
    3. tax policies of the Carter and Clinton administrations.
    4. the growth of part-time and temporary work.
    5. the greater economic rewards for education.
49. The Declaration of Independence did all of the following except
    1. invoke the natural rights of humankind to justify revolt.
    2. catalog the tyrannical actions of King George III.
    3. argue that royal tyranny justified revolt.
    4. blame the colonies’ problems on the British Parliament.
    5. condemn the abolition of valued laws.
50. From a global perspective, the War of 1812 was
    1. a highly significant conflict.
    2. more important to Europeans than to Americans.
    3. of little importance.
    4. responsible for the defeat of Napoleon.
    5. more important than the American Revolution.
51. Transcendentalists believed that all knowledge came through
    1. the writings of John Locke.
    2. the senses.
    3. observation.
    4. inherent rational capacity.
    5. an inner light.
52. All of the following occurred as a result of the Emancipation Proclamation except
    1. mounting opposition in the North to an “abolition war.”
    2. sharp increases in Union desertions.
    3. heavy congressional defeats for Lincoln’s administration.
    4. the disappearance of European working-class support for the Union.
53. The Populist Party arose as the direct successor to
    1. the Greenback Labor Party.
    2. the Farmer’s Alliance.
    3. the Silver Miner’s Coalition.
    4. the Liberal Republican Party.
    5. the Grange.
54. The Zimmermann note involved a proposed secret agreement between
    1. Britain and France.
    2. Russia and Germany.
    3. Germany and Mexico.
    4. Mexico and France.
    5. Germany and Canada.
55. Hitler’s advance in the European theater of war crested in late 1942 at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, after which his fortunes gradually declined.
    1. the Bulge
    2. Stalingrad
    3. Monte Cassino
    4. Britain
    5. El Alamein
56. The Suez crisis marked the last time in history that the United States could
    1. use the threat of nuclear war to win concessions.
    2. criticize Israel’s foreign policy.
    3. condemn its allies for their actions in the Middle East.
    4. invoke the Eisenhower Doctrine.
    5. use its “oil weapon” to make foreign policy demands.
57. The Founding Fathers failed to eliminate slavery because
    1. they did not truly believe in democracy.
    2. a fight over slavery might destroy national unity.
    3. they were more concerned with securing equality for women.
    4. the North began to rely more heavily on slave labor.
    5. economic conditions would not allow such a loss.
58. At the peace conference at Ghent, the British began to withdraw many of its earlier demands for all of the following reasons except
    1. reverses in upper New York.
    2. a loss at Baltimore.
    3. increasing war weariness in Britain.
    4. concern about the still dangerous France.
    5. the American victory at New Orleans.
59. Perhaps the slave’s greatest horror, and the theme of Harriet Beecher Stowe’s Uncle Tom’s Cabin, was
    1. the enforced separation of slave families.
    2. slaveowners’ frequent use of the whip.
    3. the breeding of slaves.
    4. having to do the most dangerous work on the plantation.
    5. forcible sexual assault by slaveowners.
60. One of the key developments enabling the Union to stop the Confederate thrust into the North at Antietam was
    1. Europe’s refusal to help the South before the battle.
    2. the Union’s discovery of Robert E. Lee’s battle plans.
    3. Lincoln’s removal of General McClellan from his command.
    4. the use of the new repeating rifle for the first time.
    5. the death of Stonewall Jackson during the battle.
61. The subject of the Eighteenth Amendment was
    1. income tax.
    2. direct election of senators.
    3. woman suffrage.
    4. prohibition.
    5. the poll tax.
62. The Immigration Act of 1924 was formulated to impose immigration quotas based on
    1. economic skills.
    2. literacy.
    3. religious beliefs.
    4. nationality.
    5. family status.
63. The post-World War II prosperity in the United States was most beneficial to
64. African-Americans.
65. labor unions.
66. women.
67. Hispanics.
68. farmers.
69. Richard Nixon’s policy of détente
70. was designed to improve relations between the Soviet Union and China.
71. was aimed at ending the division of Germany and Korea.
72. was a failure.
73. found support in the Democratic party but not the Republican party.
74. ushered in an era of relaxed tensions between the United States and the two leading communist powers, China and the Soviet Union.
75. The major issue that delayed ratification of the Articles of Confederation
76. concerned
77. taxation.
78. tariff policy.
79. monetary policy.
80. western lands.
81. The Monroe Doctrine was
82. a striking new departure in American foreign policy.
83. quickly codified into international law.
84. a binding pledge on each subsequent presidential administration.
85. an expression of the illusion of deepening American isolationism from world affairs.
86. a commitment by the United States to internationalism.
87. By 1860, slaves were concentrated in the “black belt” located in the
88. border states of Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland.
89. Deep South states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.
90. old South states of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.
91. new Southwest states of Texas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory.
92. mountain regions of Tennessee, West Virginia, and Kentucky.
93. The assassination of Abraham Lincoln
94. was a calamity for the South.
95. benefited the South.
96. had little effect on Reconstruction.
97. saved him from possible impeachment.
98. brought an abolitionist to the White House.
99. By the 1890s, the United States was bursting with a new sense of power generated by an increase in
100. population.
101. wealth.
102. industrial production.
103. all of the above.
104. none of the above.
105. The most spectacular example of lawlessness in the 1920s was
106. New York City.
107. New Orleans.
108. Brooklyn.
109. Chicago.
110. Las Vegas.
111. Soviet specialist George F. Kennan framed a coherent approach for America in the Cold War by advising a policy of
112. détente.
113. appeasement.
114. containment.
115. limited war.
116. negotiation.
117. “Operation Rolling Thunder” was the code name for
118. the landing of the first combat troops in Vietnam.
119. the plan to invade North Vietnam.
120. President Johnson’s plan to send American troops to prevent an alleged communist takeover in the Dominican Republic.
121. the plan to assassinate South Vietnam’s president, Ngo Dinh Diem.
122. American bombing raids on North Vietnam.
123. The Great Compromise at the Constitutional Convention worked out an acceptable scheme for
124. regulating commerce.
125. levying taxes.
126. apportioning congressional representation.
127. electing the president.
128. choosing Senators.
129. The Era of Good Feelings
130. was characterized by the absence of any serious problems.
131. was noted for cooperation between the Democratic and Republican parties.
132. marked a temporary end to sectionalism.
133. was a troubled period.
134. saw the start of the Whig party.
135. Texas was annexed to the United States as a result of
136. Senate approval of the Treaty of Annexation.
137. President Tyler’s desire to help his troubled administration.
138. a presidential order by Andrew Jackson.
139. the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo.
140. a compromise to admit free-state Iowa at the same time.
141. The Civil War resulted in which of the following?
142. expanded federal powers of taxation
143. the end of nullification and secession
144. the creation of the first federal social welfare agency
145. the end of slavery
146. all of the above
147. The question of the annexation of touched off the first major imperialistic debate in American history.
148. Hawaii
149. Cuba
150. the Philippines
151. Puerto Rico
152. the Virgin Islands.
153. Woodrow Wilson’s ultimate goal at the Paris Peace Conference was to
154. stop the spread of communism.
155. blame no one for starting the war.
156. force Germany to pay reparations for the war.
157. establish the League of Nations.
158. create new national states in Europe.
159. The national debt increased most during \
160. Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal.
161. Herbert Hoover’s administration.
162. World War II.
163. World War I.
164. the 1920s.
165. The decisions of the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren reflected its
166. desire for legalized abortions.
167. support for states’ rights.
168. support for expanding federal power.
169. deep concern for the individual.
170. hostility to religion.

UNITED STATES HISTORY

SECTION II

##### **Part A**

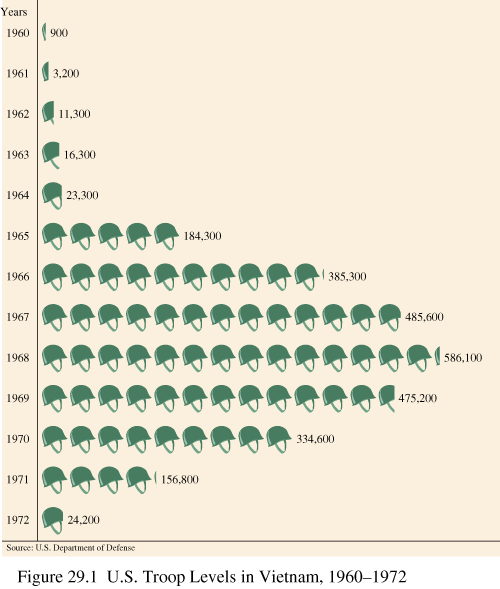
**(Suggested writing time – 45 minutes)**

**Percent of Section II score – 45**

**Directions:** The following question requires you to construct a coherent essay that integrates your interpretation of Documents A-K and your knowledge of the period referred to in the question. High scores will be earned only by essays that both cite key pieces of evidence from the documents and draw on outside knowledge of the period.

1. Evaluate the following statement using the sources given “The government actions of the late 1960s and 1970s led to the American people to distrust and become disillusioned with the US government.”

**Source A**



**Source B**

**Photo from Kent State Shootings**

**Source C**

For the past 5 years as indicated on this map that you see here North Vietnam has occupied military sanctuaries all along the Cambodian frontier with South Vietnam. Some of these extend up to 20 miles into Cambodia.... In cooperation with the armed forces of South Vietnam, attacks are being launched this week to clean out major enemy sanctuaries on the Cambodian Vietnam border.  
A major responsibility for the ground operations is being assumed by South Vietnamese forces....  
There is one area, however, immediately above Parrot's Beak, where I have concluded that a combined American and South Vietnamese operation is necessary.  
Tonight, American and South Vietnamese units will attack the headquarters for the entire Communist military operation in South Vietnam. This key control center has been occupied by the North Vietnamese and Vietcong for 5 years in blatant violation of Cambodia's neutrality.  
This is not an invasion of Cambodia. The areas in which these attacks will be launched are completely occupied and controlled by North Vietnamese forces. Our purpose is not to occupy the areas. Once enemy forces are driven out of these sanctuaries and once their military supplies are destroyed, we will withdraw....

From President Nixon's Speech on Cambodia, April 30, 1970.

**Source D**

President Nixon, after accepting the resignations of four of his closest aides, told the American people last night that he accepted full responsibility for the actions of his subordinates in the Watergate scandal.

"There can be no whitewash at the White House," Mr. Nixon declared in a special television address to the nation. He pledged to take steps to purge the American political system of the kind of abuses that emerged in the Watergate affair.

The President took his case to the country some 10 hours after announcing that he had accepted the resignations of his chief White House advisers, H.R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, along with Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst.

He also announced that he had fired his counsel, John W. Dean III, who was by the ironies of the political process a casualty of the very scandal the President had charged him to investigate.

From **3 Top Nixon Aides, Kleindienst Out; President Accepts Full Responsibility; Richardson Will Conduct New Probe** By Laurence Stern and Haynes Johnson

**Source E**

A grave constitutional battle began yesterday when Chief Judge John J. Sirica of the U.S. District Court here ordered President Nixon to explain in court why he should not produce certain tape recordings and documents in the Watergate case.

The order was sought by Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox and gives the President's attorneys until Aug. 7 to reply. Mr. Nixon did, however, turn over a separate memo and a series of other documents to the prosecutor.

At the same time he refused Cox, the President rejected a request from the Senate select committee investigating the Watergate scandal to furnish five tapes and some documents. He said he would consider "specific requests" for other documents.

From Court Battle Set as Nixon Defies Subpoenas By Susanna McBee

**Source F**

From the discussions I have had with Congressional and other leaders, I have concluded that because of the Watergate matter, I might not have the support of the Congress that I would consider necessary to back the very difficult decisions and carry out the duties of this office in the way the interests of the Nation will require.   
  
I have never been a quitter. To leave office before my term is completed is abhorrent to every instinct in my body. But as President, I must put the interests of America first. America needs a full-time President and a full-time Congress, particularly at this time with problems we face at home and abroad.   
  
To continue to fight through the months ahead for my personal vindication would almost totally absorb the time and attention of both the President and the Congress in a period when our entire focus should be on the great issues of peace abroad and prosperity without inflation at home.   
  
Therefore, I shall resign the Presidency effective at noon tomorrow. Vice President Ford will be sworn in as President at that hour in this office.

From Nixon’s Speech Resigning the Presidency

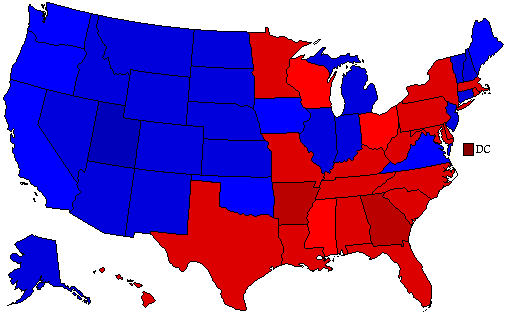
**Source G**

Now, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States, pursuant to the pardon power conferred upon me by Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution, have granted and by these presents do grant a full, free, and absolute pardon unto Richard Nixon for all offenses against the United States which he, Richard Nixon, has committed or may have committed or taken part in during the period from January 20, 1969 through August 9,1974.

From President Gerald R. Ford's Proclamation 4311

**Source H- Electoral College Results of 1976**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Presidential Candidate** | **Vice Presidential Candidate** | **Political Party** | **Popular Vote** | | **Electoral Vote** | |
| http://uselectionatlas.org/RESULTS/IMAGES/COLOR/DD0000.gif | James Carter | Walter Mondale | Democratic | 40,831,881 | 50.08% | 297 | 55.2% |
| http://uselectionatlas.org/RESULTS/IMAGES/COLOR/0000DD.gif | Gerald Ford | Robert Dole | Republican | 39,148,634 | 48.02% | 240 | 44.6% |
| http://uselectionatlas.org/RESULTS/IMAGES/COLOR/00DD00.gif | Eugene McCarthy | - | Independent | 740,460 | 0.91% | 0 | 0.0% |

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**Source I**

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| **Prices - 1976** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cost of a new home: | $48,000.00 |
| Cost of a new car: | $ |
| Median Household Income: | $12,686.00 |
| Cost of a first-class stamp: | $0.13 |
| Cost of a gallon of regular gas: | $0.59 |
| Cost of a dozen eggs: | $0.84 |
| Cost of a gallon of Milk: | $1.65 |

|  |
| --- |
| **Prices -1979** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cost of a new home: | $71,800.00 |
| Cost of a new car: | $ |
| Median Household Income: | $16,461.00 |
| Cost of a first-class stamp: | $0.15 |
| Cost of a gallon of regular gas: | $0.86 |
| Cost of a dozen eggs: | $0.85 |
| Cost of a gallon of Milk: | $1.62 |

**Source J**

During the past 3 years I've spoken to you on many occasions about national concerns, the energy crisis, reorganizing the Government, our Nation's economy, and issues of war and especially peace. But over those years the subjects of the speeches, the talks, and the press conferences have become increasingly narrow, focused more and more on what the isolated world of Washington thinks is important. Gradually, you've heard more and more about what the Government thinks or what the Government should be doing and less and less about our Nation's hopes, our dreams, and our vision of the future.

Ten days ago I had planned to speak to you again about a very important subject -- energy. For the fifth time I would have described the urgency of the problem and laid out a series of legislative recommendations to the Congress. But as I was preparing to speak, I began to ask myself the same question that I now know has been troubling many of you. Why have we not been able to get together as a nation to resolve our serious energy problem?

It's clear that the true problems of our Nation are much deeper -- deeper than gasoline lines of energy shortages, deeper even than inflation or recession. And I realize more than ever that as President I need your help. So, I decided to reach out and listen to the voices of America.

I invited to Camp David people from almost every segment of our society business and labor, teachers and preachers, Governors, mayors, and private citizens. And then I left Camp David to listen to other Americans, men and women like you. It has been an extraordinary 10 days, and I want to share with you what I've heard. First of all, I got a lot of personal advice. Let me quote a few of the typical comments that I wrote down.

-From Carter’s Malaise Speech

**Source K**



Map of Failed Iran Hostage Evacuation

UNITED STATES HISTORY  
SECTION II

##### Part B and Part C

**(Suggested total planning and writing time – 70 minutes)**

**Percent of Section II score – 55**

**Directions:** Choose ONE question from this part. You are advised to spend 5 minutes planning and 30 minutes writing your answer. Cite relevant historical evidence in support of your generalizations and present your arguments clearly and logically.

**Part B**

1. Carter became president after Ford in the election of 1976. One of the things he tried to do was reverse the ideas of the cold war. How did he try to do this, and was he successful?

Also how did Carter fail the American people which eventually helped lead to his loss of the 1980 election? Explain

Lastly do you think Carter would have won the election if the thing or things he failed to do hadn’t happened?

1. During the revolutionary war Britain believed the military part of the revolt would be brief. Why did they think this? Explain

Also, did the British fail to use the loyalists the way they should have been used during the RW. If so, how? If not explain

Lastly, looking at the military aspect, why did the British fail to win the Revolution, Even though we were outmanned and outgunned? Explain

**Part C**

1. In the years before the civil war, tensions were building between the north and the south for many reasons. What were some of these reasons? Explain them

The Union eventually won the Civil War. Why did the Union win as opposed to the south?

1. The roaring twenties were a big time for America. What were some trademarks of the roaring twenties? Please explain.

Of these which probably had the biggest impact on America?